

JPRS: 3089

21 March 1960

~~REF ID: A6540~~

SUMMARY OF THE RUMANIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

(22-27 December 1959)

(No. 75)

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FOREWORD

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(22-27 December 1959)

PREFACE

The present summary is a report on the political, economic, and sociological activities and developments in Rumania, covering all available newspapers of the Rumanian provincial press from 22-27 December 1959, and Flamura Rosie of 19 December 1959 and Drum Nou of 17 December 1959. All items, whether summaries, condensations, or partial translations, reflect the specific and contextual meaning of the original text.

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I. ECONOMIC

A. Manufacturing Industry

According to C. Dumitrache, director general of the "Prograsul" Works in Braila, the works completed its 1959 production plan on 17 December 1959. In 1959, the "Progresul" Works succeeded in delivering equipment to the majority of the industrial branches in the country.

The works constructed in series the .3 cubic meter universal excavator, for use by the construction industry, and the 10-ton compressor rollers for the same industry. Other important installations were manufactured for metallurgical combines; the mining industry (extraction machinery, feeders, etc.); the chemical industry (750-kilowatt reducers, condensation towers, converters, etc.); the machine building industry (speed reducers, etc.); and many others. (Viata Noua, 22 December 1959, p. 1).

The "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Works of Baia Mare completed the 1959 plan requirements, fulfilling at the same time approximately 4,000 contractual obligations for the year 1959. Records show that in the year 1953-1954, the works was involved in 188 contractual disputes, 158 of which were resolved in favor of the "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Works and 30 in favor of other enterprises. In 1959, however, the works was involved in only 33 contractual disputes, 25 of which were resolved in favor of it.

Records also show that whereas in the past the works had been able to undertake only vague delivery dates -- usually at the end of a given quarter -- today the works can determine the exact expected delivery date. (Pentru Socialism, 27 December 1959, p. 1).

M. Coanda quotes C. Turcitu (director of the "Partizanul" Enterprise of Craiova) as saying that its 1960 production plan will have to increase 5.38 percent over that of 1959. A number of improvements are planned in order to make possible the above production increases. (Inainte, 25 December 1959, p. 1).

According to M. Capra the 1960 plan requirements for the "1 Mai" Works in Ploiesti call for a 300 percent increase in the production of petroleum refinery installations and a 70 percent increase in the production of petroleum drilling machinery. (Flămura Prahovei, 26 December 1959, p. 1).

The "Rulmentul" Bearing Factory in Stalin City completed its 1959 production plan on 15 December 1959. At the same time, the factory reported a general improvement in the quality of production as well as a significant reduction in the percentage of rejects. (Drum Nou, 17 December 1959, p. 1).

The Constanta Mechanical Center completed its 1959 production plan on 11 December 1959, (Dobrogea Noua, 25 December 1959, p. 1).

B. Chemical Industry

According to Engineer T. Zgaidan, the 1960 production of antibiotics can be increased by 100 percent, as compared to that of 1959 at the Iasi Antibiotics Factory. Not only will the production, as such, increase, but also the variety of antibiotics produced. Thus, six new kinds of antibiotics are to be produced on an industrial scale, as follows: tetracyclin; teramycin; erythromycin; omnacyline; dicillin of the injectable variety (similar to extencillin); and sodium penicillin.

The total 1960 production will be 12.6 percent greater than in 1959. Numerous technical aids will be installed to expand and improve the facilities at the factory. (Flacără Iasului, 23 December 1959, p. 1).

According to I. Pietraru, the "Carbochim" Works of Cluj completed its 1959 plan requirements on 21 December 1959. The 1959 volume of production at this works showed a 567.6 percent increase over 1952 (which was the first year of production at the works). It is especially noteworthy that the silica carbide ("carbura de siliciu") section of the works increased its 1959 production capacity by 34.8 percent, as compared to 1958. (Facia, 26 December 1959, p. 3).

The Ocna Mures Soda Products Works fulfilled its 1959 plan ahead of schedule. (Faclia, 25 December 1959, p. 1).

The "Argesul" Tanning Factory completed the 1959 tanning production plan ahead of schedule. Large savings were reported for the first 11 months of the year. (Secera si Ciocanul, 24 December 1959, p. 1).

C. Ferrous Metallurgy

The Resita Metallurgical Combine completed its 1959 pig iron production plan and produced 14,800 tons of pig iron over the norms. (Drapelul Rosu, 27 December 1959, p. 1).

The "Laminorul" Enterprise in Braila must produce -- according to the 1960 plan -- 5,000 tons more laminated metals in 1960 than in 1959. (Viata Noua, 26 December 1959, p. 1).

The Hunedoara Metallurgical Combine completed its over-all production plan for 1959 on 25 December 1959. (Drumul Socialismului, 26 December 1959, p. 1). From 1-20 December 1959, the Hunedoara workers produced 2,400 tons of pig iron over the norms, and from 1-21 December it produced 5,580 tons of steel over the norms. (Drumul Socialismului, 22 December 1959, p. 1).

The "Vasile Tudose" Works in Colibasi completed its 1959 production plan 13 days ahead of schedule, because of the improved supply system and the increase in technical knowhow of the factory workers. (Secera si Ciocanul, 24 December 1959, p. 1).

D. Petroleum

According to Maxim Budileanu, Refinery No. 1 in Ploiesti completed its 1959 production plan 11 days ahead of schedule. Another article reports, in the same source, that Refinery No. 3 of Ploiesti completed its 1959 production plan on 20 December 1959. (Flamura Prahovei, 23 December 1959, p. 1).

I. Pican reports that the Moreni Oil Field repaired and reactivated a total of 32 old oil wells in the period from 1 January - 1 December 1959, thus reactivating eight more wells than called for by the annual plan. In the same 11-month period, the Moreni Oil Field also repaired a total of 35 active wells. (Flamura Prahovei, 27 December 1959, p. 1).

Petre Cristea, secretary of the local party committee at the Tîrgoviste Oil Field, reports that this field completed its 1959 production plan on 24 December 1959. (Flamura Prahovei, 26 December 1959, p. 1).

E. Agriculture

According to Bota Nicolae, director of the Cluj Regiune "Gostat" [State Farm] Trust, the Cluj Regiune stored in silos, in 1953, only 10,960 tons of fodder; in 1958 it stored 12,271 tons, and in 1959 it stored over 29,389 tons of corn. (Fâclia, 23 December 1959, p. 1).

According to Marin Argint, secretary of the Bucharest Regiune Party Committee, 160 new agricultural collectives were set up in the Bucharest Regiune during 1959, bringing the total for the regiune to 405 agricultural collectives with almost 96,000 families and approximately 305,000 hectares of land. At the same time, many farm workers enrolled in agricultural cooperatives. More than 85 percent of the regiune's lands which could be incorporated into agricultural cooperatives was so included. (Steagul Rosu, Bucharest, 24 December 1959, p. 1).

According to Janos Molnar, secretary of the party committee of the Hungarian Autonomous Regiune, the regiune has 187,000 hectares under natural fodder and 217,000 hectares of pasture land. In addition to the above, 39,000 hectares are cultivated with fodder and 70,000 hectares with concentrated fodder. Thus, 55 percent of the regiune's total farm lands comprises fodder lands. One of the present aims is to increase the productivity of fodder lands by 500 kilograms per hectare. (Steaua Rosie, 19 December 1959, p. 2).

On 20 December 1959, a meeting was held at the "Nicolae Balcescu" Agronomic Institute of Bucharest for the purpose of determining means to increase agricultural production in 1960, in the Bucharest Regiune. The following persons were present: Gheorghe Necula (first secretary of the Bucharest Regiune Party Committee); Bujor Schiopu (Assistant Minister of Agriculture); Marin Argint (secretary of the Bucharest Regiune Party Committee); Constantin Durlut (director of the Bucharest Regiune State Farm Trust); Mircea Dobrescu (Director of the Bucharest City State Farm Trust); Gheorghe Darie (engineer at the Bucharest City State Farm Trust); Gheorghe Fericeanu (president of the Bucharest Regiune Labor Union Council); and Nicolae Peniu (representing the Bucharest Regiune UTM [Uniunea Tineretului Muncitoresc -- Union of Working Youths] Committee). (Steagul Rosu, Bucharest, 22 December 1959, p. 1).

F. Consumer Goods and Foods Industry

C. Florea reports that a recent meeting was held in the city of Pitesti for representatives of all enterprises engaged in the production of consumer goods in the Pitesti Regiune. Some of the officials in attendance included: Gheorghe Petrescu (secretary of the Pitesti Regiune Party Committee); Sergiu Marian (director-general of the Ministry of Consumer Goods); Mihai Tivig (vice-president of the executive committee of the Pitesti Regiune People's Council); Gheorghe Stanescu (vice president of the regional labor union council); and others.

From the report read by Sergiu Marian, it appeared that in 1959 the Pitesti Regiune consumer goods enterprises worked more conscientiously than in the past and were able to catch up with much of the production back-log of past years. It would appear, from the above report, that the Pitesti Regiune consumer goods enterprises will successfully fulfill their 1959 production plan requirements and even surpass them in some instances.

The following are some of the items produced in 1959 over the norms, in the Pitesti Regiune: 35 tons of cotton fiber; 235,000 square meters of cotton textiles; 2,328,000 lei worth of finished clothing; 970,000 liters of wine, etc. Some of the leading producers of the regiune were the Pitesti Textile Enterprises (with a 1.5 percent plan overfulfillment), the "Musceleanca" Wool Spinning Mills (with a 103.4 percent plan fulfillment), and the "6 Martie" Clothing Factory (which surpassed its export quotas for the year and produced items of high quality, at the same time).

Insofar as 1960 plan requirements are concerned, the over-all value of consumer goods production will be 8.7 percent higher than in 1959. Divided by categories, the 1960 plan calls for the following production increases in the Pitesti Regiune, over 1959:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
Meat	26
Milk	130
Butter	288
Canned Fruits	17
Cotton Textiles	20

All persons present at the meeting agreed that the 1960 plan figures could be met and even surpassed in the coming year.

The closing remarks were made by Gheorghe Petrescu, secretary of the Pitesti Regiune Party Committee, who called on all enterprises to take firm steps to insure the fulfillment of the 1960 plan requirements. (Secera si Ciocanul, 23 December 1959, p. 1).

The "Oltenia" Sugar and Edible Oils Combine in Podari will produce, in 1960, approximately ten carloads of cube sugar per day, as well as eight carloads of granulated sugar more than the 1959 average daily production. The 1959 production of sugar will show an increase of 1,800 carloads over 1957 and 1,400 carloads over that of 1958.

The combine also produces castor oil since 20 December 1959, according to Ion Dragomir, the director. The combine's production of sugar for 1960 will be 43 percent higher than in 1959, and the production of edible oils will be 24 percent higher than in 1959. (Inainte, 23 December 1959, p. 1).

Another issue of the same newspaper reports that the "Oltenia" Sugar and Edible Oils Combine produced, as of 21 December 1959, 290 tons of edible oils and 240 tons of industrial oils over the norms. (Inainte, 22 December 1959, p. 1).

The Bod Sugar Factory completed its 1959 production plan on 20 December 1959. (Drum Nou, 23 December 1959, p. 1).

G. Transportation

According to Vasile Mateescu, president of the executive committee of the Bucharest Regiune People's Council, good highways of the Bucharest Regiune increased by 1,170 kilometers, or 22 percent higher in 1959 than in 1958, whereas mediocre roads decreased by 12 percent, and poor roads decreased by 10 percent.

Also in 1959, 39.7 kilometers of highways were "modernized" in the Bucharest Regiune, representing a 20 percent increase over the planned highway modernization program. The major repairs plan -- requiring a minimum of 274 kilometers of road repairs in 1959 -- was surpassed by 41 percent.

Because of the large amount of volunteer labor contributed by the local population, 1,970 kilometers of Bucharest highways were maintained in 1959. (Steagul Rosu, Bucharest, 26 December 1959, p. 1).

The Pitesti Regiune Transportation Enterprise succeeded in fulfilling all of its 1959 automotive transport plan. Although in the first ten months of the year, the enterprise failed to fulfill its plan requirements, the back-log was made up during November and the first 20 days of December. In the period from 1 January to 20 December, the Enterprise saved 85,000 liters of gasoline and oils, as well as appreciable quantities of automotive spare parts and rubber inner tubes. (Secera si Ciocanul, 26 December 1959, p. 1).

According to H. Ionescu, the Iasi Regiune Railroad Directorate reported the following 1959 plan over-fulfillments (in percent); net tons per freight kilometer, 101; commercial speed of freight trains, 100.9; freight tonnage, 100; etc.

In 1960, the Iasi Regiune Railroad Directorate will have to fulfill 2.9 percent more net tons per freight kilometer and 3.8 percent higher commercial speeds for freight trains. (Flacara Iasului, 26 December 1959, p. 1).

H. Construction Materials

The "Cimentul Pacii" Cement Factory of Medgidia completed its 1959 production plan on 20 December 1959. According to Z. Petre and V. Gaspar, the Medgidia Cement Factory employs 150 workers on the night shift, in order to have continuous production. (Dobrogea Noua, 24 December 1959, p. 1).

The "Victoria Socialista" Cement Factory in Turda completed its 1959 production plan on 19 December 1959. In 1960, this factory will increase the value of its production by the following percentages over 1959; over-all production, 4.62; cement, 5.45; plaster of paris, 6.90; etc. (Faclia, 22 December 1959, p. 1).

Whereas in the past the Sintimbru Brick Factory curtailed its brick production during the winter months, V. Furir reports that at present the factory finds it possible to produce on an all-year basis. The average winter-time production is over 300,000 pieces of brick per month. (Drumul Socialismului, 26 December 1959, p. 3).

I. General Economic

The regional budget of the Baia Mare Regiune was fulfilled according to plan, in 1959. By 19 December the 1959 "income plan" was surpassed by 4.5 percent. This record was made possible through the combined efforts of the regiune and local party committees -- all of which took measures to insure that local enterprises which incurred economic losses immediately eliminated the causes thereof. (Pantru Socialism, 23 December 1959, p. 1).

On 23 December 1959, the Industrial Exposition for the Cluj Regiune was opened at Cluj. The following officials were present: Ion Gavris, Tompa Istvan, and Cornel Barbu (secretaries of the Cluj Regiune Party Committee); Engineer Nicolae Dobos, president of the executive committee of the Cluj Regiune People's Council; Vasile Oprea (chief of the propaganda and agitation section of the Cluj Regiune Party Committee); Ioan Pintea (secretary of the Cluj City party committee); Aurel Duca (president of the executive committee of the Cluj City People's Council) and others.

The chief speaker was Ioan Szekely (vice president of the Cluj Regiune Labor Union Council) who spoke on the importance of the current exposition. Figures show that the total production of heavy industry in the Cluj Regiune was 749.1 percent higher in 1959 than in 1948. In the same interval, the production of consumer goods rose 434 percent in the regiune.

Over 40 industrial enterprises exhibited their entries, some of the most outstanding being:

<u>Factory</u>	<u>Items shown</u>
"Tehnofrig" Works	- A storage tank for congealed products, having a capacity of 600 liters - Refrigerating installations having power ranging from 750 to 100,000 kilocalories per hour - a jar sorting machine - milk separators, etc.
"Industria Sirmei"	- Wire; electric conduits; welding electrodes; cables; light-weight laminated metals; special steels; drawn bars, etc.
"Unirea"	- A highly perfected carding machine, as well as other machine parts, etc.
"Carbochim"	- Polishing stones; graphite electrodes (for the metallurgical industry); electrode rectifying machines, etc.
"Armatura"	- Fittings for modern sanitary installations
"Triumf"	- Bearings and grease pumps
Ajud Metalurgical Enterprise	- Smelting equipment for use by metallurgical workers.
"Metalul Rosu"	- Various electrical dishwashers, potato washers, meat cutters, etc.

(Faclia, 24 December 1959, p. 1).

As of 22 December 1959, 52 industrial enterprises of the Cluj Regiune have completed their 1959 plan requirements. (Falcia, 22 December 1959, p. 1). As of 26 December 1959, a total of 64 industrial enterprises of the Craiova Regiune completed their 1959 production plans. Of this number, 27 are industrial enterprises of national importance, 22 are local industrial enterprises, and 15 are artisan cooperatives. (Inainte, 27 December 1959, p. 1).

The "Karl Marx" Chemical Combine of Tîrnăveni completed its 1959 production plan on 24 December 1959. It is the 70th industrial enterprise in the Galati Regiune to fulfill its 1959 plan requirements. (Vîata Nouă, 26 December 1959, p. 1).

II. POLITICAL

A. Government

According to Dumitracă Voinea, instructor at the organizational section of the Bujor Raion People's Council, some of the local permanent commissions exhibit only "sporadic activity" shortly after their creation by the people's councils. Such is the case particularly in the Baleni, Oasele, and other localities of the Bujor Raion. (Vîata Nouă, 26 December 1959, p. 3).

Local raion meetings of people's councils were recently held throughout the Iasi Regiune. Deputies of the Vaslui, Pascani, Murgeni, Tîrgul Frumos, and Bîrlad raions analyzed the activities of their executive committees, relative to the educational and cultural programs. (Flacără Iasului, 27 December 1959, p. 1).

The raion and cities' people's councils of the Timisoara Regiune were engaged in an active program of development of the local economy and of general culture. The executive committee of the regional people's council recently awarded to the executive committee of the Sinnicolau Mare Raion the banner as leader among the raions. The winning raion was also awarded a free tourist bus. (Drapelul Rosu, 24 December 1959, p. 1).

On 23 December 1959, deputies to the Grand National Assembly from the Ploiești Regiune assembled for a meeting at the regiune's people's council headquarters. Deputies Ilie Niculae, Maria

Serbanescu, Gheorghe Florescu, and Alexandru Boaba presented their individual reports of activity. Others reporting on their respective activity records were M. Gheorghe Bujor, Lt. Gen. Alexandru Paraschiv, Ion Ionita, Ion Udroiu, Niculae Croitoru, and others. (Flamura Prahovei, 24 December 1959, p. 1).

B. Party Activities

1. Baia Mare Regiune. On 26 December 1959, the Satu Mare City Party Committee convened in a party conference at Satu Mare. The main speaker was Iosif Uglar, representing the Baia Mare Regiune Party Committee, who reported that the 4,440 members in the city of Satu Mare are providing sound leadership in all branches of industry.

The next speaker was Dezideriu Lakner, first secretary of the party committee of the city of Satu Mare, who presented the main report of the local party committee. The following persons participated in discussions relative to the above report: Vasile Turdeanu, Tiberiu Szander, Ernest Steinbergher, Andrei Paraliseanu, Mihor Grama, Irina Napalkov, and Andrei Szanto.

Also on 26 December 1959, the Baia Mare City Party Committee convened in a party conference. The first speaker was Paul Low, secretary of the Baia Mare Party Committee, who was followed by Dumitru Petric, first secretary of the Baia Mare Party Committee. Others participating in discussions at the conference were: Anton Iordache, Gheorghe Ciumutuc, Vasile Chira, Paul I. Erdos, Veronica Firten, Edmer Vari, Vladimir Vaselov, Mihai Pancea, Rozalia Losonczi, Simion Valeanu, Ferdinand Nagy, Alexandru Schwartz, Marin Boboc, Carol Zelencz, and others. (Pentru Socialism, 27 December 1959, p. 1).

2. Craiova Regiune. According to I. Vrajitoru, the Craiova Raion is comprised of 29 communes and over 100 villages. Almost 63 percent of the arable surface of the land is included in some form of socialized agriculture. At the beginning of 1959, 18 agricultural collectives had no party groups, and at present five of these collectives still are without any party groups.

The Craiova Raion Party Committee is directly accused of not doing everything possible to strengthen party work in rural areas. (The collectives still lacking any party groups are those at Popesti, Buciugani, Manastirea, and two others). Moreover, local party

groups in some collectives (such as those of Giorocul Mic, Simniul de Jos, Sirsca, Malul Mic, Dudovicesti, and others) "have only 3-5 party members, and -- lacking in aid from the raion party committee -- were not able to gain even one party candidate throughout 1959. Such a thing is beyond belief." (Inainte, 25 December 1959, p. 3).

3. Galati Regiune. According to V. Rosca, the Tecuci City Party Committee recently held a conference for analyzing the political work of the past year. It was revealed that because of the absence of any concrete direction from the Tecuci City Party Committee, many enterprises of that city failed to fulfill their plan requirements.

One of the speakers -- Nicolae Petrescu -- showed that the city's party committees failed to give due attention to the task of acquiring new party members. "A typical case is that of the 'Unirea' agricultural collective, which did not receive even one party candidate to date." In his closing remarks Simion Dobrovici (secretary of the Galati Regiune Party Committee) outlined the duties of the new party group. (Viiata Noua, 25 December 1959, p. 1).

4. Hunedoara Regiune. On 26 December 1959, the Petrosani Raion Party Conference was convened at Petrosani. The meeting was attended by delegates of all party organs in the Valea Juului area, as well as by Bujor Almasan (alternate member on the Central Committee), Petru Furdui (first secretary of the Hunedoara Regiune Party Committee), and Lazar David (secretary of the Hunedoara Regiune Party Committee). Other delegates were:

Aurel Cristea..... brigade chief at the Hunedoara Mines
Iuliu Haidu..... miner at the Petrila Mines
Ana Costea..... worker
Gheorghe Croitoru... leading miner at the Petrila Mines
Aurel March..... mechanic at the Petrosani CFR (Rumanian Railroads)
Avram Dotiu..... leading miner at the Lupeni Mine.

The first speaker was Ioan Barna, first secretary of the Petrosani Raion People's Council, who presented the main report to the delegates.

Also on 26 December 1959, the Hunedoara City Party Conference was convened at Hunedoara. The officials present included: Ilie Verdet (alternate member of the Central Committee and assistant director of the Organizational Directorate of the Central

Committee); Nicolae Catana (alternate member of the Central Committee and director general of the Hunedoara Metallurgical Combine); Ioan Ardeleanu (secretary of the Hunedoara Regiune Party Committee); Dumitru Deju (member of the Hunedoara Regiune Party Committee Bureau and president of the executive committee of the Hunedoara Regiune People's Council); Ioan Marinescu (assistant chief of the Economic Commission of the Hunedoara Regiune Party Committee).

Other delegates to the conference included: Stefan Tripsa (master steel worker); Anton Laszlo (construction worker); Gheorghe Roman (chief of the new furnace section); Florin Niculescu; and others.

The first item on the agenda was a report on the activity of the Hunedoara City Party Committee, presented by Aron Colceru (first secretary of the Hunedoara City Party Committee). Following this, a discussion followed on the over-all activity of the city's party commission and on the report of the revisory committee. (Drumul Socialismului, 27 December 1959, p. 1).

5. Pitesti Regiune. According to Ioan Radu, first secretary of the Potcoava Raion Party Committee (in the Pitesti Regiune) the Potcoava Raion Party Committee succeeded, this year, in giving valuable support to the local party organs. The raion party bureau adopted what proved to be the most effective method of mass political work -- i.e., that of training large numbers of communists and non-party employees working at each of the institutions of the raion to operate as groups of agitators, under the direction of the local party organ, and to direct their activity to each individual person in the raion.

One laudable experience was cited by the Mogosesti communal party committee; in this locality the mass political work was not limited to a fixed number of agitators. Rather, "as soon as any working farmers were received into farming collectives, they were immediately assigned to groups of agitators and directed to engage in conversation with their relatives, their acquaintances, and their neighbors -- with a view towards attracting these into collectives."

Good results were also obtained by party workers in the Margineni, Timpeni, Sirbi-Magura, Serbanesti, and other localities of the raion. In 1959, 2,788 families, with 7,715 hectares of arable land, joined the 11 new collectives and the older existing collectives of the Potcoava Raion. (Secera si Ciocanul, 25 December 1959, p. 3).

According to Zisu Aron, 500 more students are enrolled in the 1959-1960 party education courses in the Draganesti Raion, than were enrolled in the previous school year. Special attention was given to the political indoctrination of party candidates and prospective candidates, by the opening of 21 courses for the study of the statutes of the Rumanian Workers' Party. More than 500 persons are enrolled in these courses.

Despite the good achievements reported by officials engaged in the party education program of the raion, a number of irregularities were noted in the Draganesti Raion. Thus, since the Maruntei local party bureau failed to give needed support to this program, propagandist Ion Savu teaches his classes in a manner "devoid of content and devoid of life...which results in a very poor class attendance. Even the secretary of the local party organ, Marin Mogos, which is himself a student in the course, failed to present himself at any of the lessons or seminars held to date." Other courses and seminars in the raion are far behind in their class schedule. For example, courses at the Gostavat State Farm (led by propagandist Ilie Draghici); at the Maruntei Farm Cooperative (led by propagandist Stan Buzurin); and at the Seaca State Farm (led by I. Berindeanu) -- have all met for only one initial class lesson, and no more, to date. (Secera si Ciocanul, 26 December 1959, p. 3).

C. Miulescu reports that, following the directives received from the Pitesti Regiune Party Committee -- to the effect that agitators' activities be improved -- the Potcoava Raion Party Committee organized a five-day training school for 60 rural agitators. The training program included lessons given by raion party committee secretaries Ion Onicel and Gheorghe Stefan and also by instructors of the raion party committee -- Traian Tabircea and Gheorghe Constantin. (Secera si Ciocanul, 27 December 1959, p. 3).

6. Resita. The Resita City Party Committee convened in a party conference attended by delegates of local party organs of all enterprises and institutions in and around Resita. The conference will analyze the local economic, state, and political activities during 1959, will reveal existing shortcomings, and will take measures aimed at increasing and improving the activity of the local party organs. (Flamura Rosie, 26 December, 1959, p. 1).

7. Timisoara Regiune. P. Nicolae reports that the Oravita Raion Party Committee recently conducted a five-day agitator's training course. According to N. Dumitrescu, the Lugoj Raion Party Committee also conducted a five-day training course for some 85 rural agitators and for almost 60 industrial area agitators. (Drapelul Rosu, 25 December 1959, p. 3).

III. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

The work of socialist transformation of agriculture must be intensified in the Ploiesti Regiune -- according to a feature article. As of 1 December 1959, the regiune has 120 collectives (with 22,238 families and 58,242 hectares of land) and 876 agricultural cooperatives (with 154,978 families and 192,246 hectares of land).

Despite the above figures, many communes of the Cricov, Mizil, Beceni, and other raions "were not able to attract any families into their collectives" for months. (Flamura Prahovei, 22 December 1959, p. 1).

According to C. Irod (credit inspector at the Craiova Regiune Branch of the State Agricultural Bank) and St. Voiculescu (Auditing inspector at the State Farm Service of the Craiova Regiune People's Council), the number of agricultural collectives in the Craiova Regiune rose from 175 in 1958 to 240 on 10 December 1959.

Unfortunately, however, the local revisory commissions do not always perform the functions for which they were created. Often members appointed to these commissions have very little education and lack the necessary training for effectuating their control and revisory duties. "It is very serious that some commissions never investigate the manner in which farm workers are paid....committee members are under the influence of, rather than in firm control of, the local farm collectives." (Inainte, 24 December 1959, p. 1).

The rural cultural-educational program for the winter months can be said to be progressing well in the Pitesti Regiune. The Curtea de Arges, Muscel, Costesti, and Pitesti raions are particularly active in this respect. Nevertheless, there are some raions -- such as Babeni, Rimnicu Vilcea, and others -- whose cultural programs are not carried out satisfactorily.

For example, the work of "propaganda through conferences" is neglected in the Rimnicul Vilcea commune, where only three conferences were held from 1 November to date. The program of "cultural evenings" (which are the principal forms of activity during week nights) was likewise neglected as can be evidenced by the fact that in an interval of two months only one such meeting was held. Other deficiencies can be added to the above list, but what is even more surprising and "alarming" is the fact that a four-man team of raion inspectors visited the locality in question and reported that the Vladesti commune, insofar as the cultural activity is concerned, is the leading commune in the Vladesti Raion. "The question poses itself: What type of investigation was carried out at Vladesti [in order to arrive at such a conclusion]?" (Secera si Ciocanul, 22 December 1959, p. 2).

According to Zisu Aron, the Potcoava Raion of the Pitesti Regiune increased its collective farm holdings by more than 20,000 hectares during 1959. Almost 3,000 families joined the 11 newly-created collectives, as well as those already existing, in the Potcoava Raion. More than 85 percent of the arable portion of the raion is included in cooperative holdings.

The raion party committee is criticized, however, for its failure to direct the activities of the raion UTM organs. Even at the local level, the party organs fail, in some instances, to support the local UTM organs. For example, the party secretary at the "Scinteia" State Farm -- one T. Nita -- "satisfies himself merely with asking the local UTM secretary how things are going and why meetings are not held. It is no wonder, then, that the youths of this locality are not engaged in any kind of political activity, are not a part of any cultural-educational programs, and are entirely apart from any action taken by the local party organ. The same situation is taking place in the Ciocesti and Colonesti communes." The article is signed by Zisu Aron. (Secera si Ciocanul, 23 December 1959, pp. 3).

APPENDIX

List of Sources

<u>Name of Newspaper</u>	<u>Place of Publication</u>
Viata Noua	Galati
Flamura Prahovei	Ploiesti
Inainte	Craiova
Secera si Ciocanul	Pitesti
Drumul Socialismului	Hunedoara
Steaua Rosie	Hungarian Autonomous Regiune
Drum Nou	Stalin
Pentru Socialism	Baia Mare
Flamura Rosie	Resita
Steagul Rosu	Bucharest
Dobrogea Noua	Constanta
Drapelul Rosu	Timisoara
Faclia	Cluj
Flacara Iasului	Iasi

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